

The Hebrew.

— “וְהִיא עַלְמָן נִתְעַרְבֵּת — “The Eternal Life He planted amongst us.”

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The Hebrew

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MARIAMNE.

THE LAST OF THE ASMONIAN PRINCESSES
A HISTORICAL NOVEL OF PALESTINE.

[CONTINUED.]

As soon as they emerged from the forest, the watch-dogs, roused by the torches and noise, gave the alarm. First, the cattle rose from their lairs and gazed on the descending troop; then several men appeared, who soon roused their neighbors, so that in a few minutes there were at least fifty men arrayed to defend their homes. When they had approached very near, the old Essene requested Babarrah to order the cavalcade to stop, and permit himself and his companion to go down to the village. In a few minutes most of the men dispersed, and called up their friends and families, while others came quickly towards them. They approached the princess, and after paying her obeisance, one older than the rest said—

Welcome to the daughter of the Lord's anointed! Peace and heavenly contemplation await on you. All the humble Essenes have this. The sister Doris is, by the will of her Creator, fast returning to health, Princess allow an aged father to conduct thee and thy female attendants to her."

Mariamne immediately complied, and followed by Dernah and Tzefeh, was conducted by the old man to the door of a clean and lowly cabin.

As soon as they had left the cavalcade, the Essenes next in age addressed Babarrah in the same simple and courteous manner, and led him and several of his men to another part of the village. The next in age did the same, and so on until all were taken care of. Not one churlish or discontented word was heard from them at the interruption, or the number of their guests; they provided them and their horses with feed and shelter, asked if they could further assist them to sleep, and retired to their homes.

Mariamne hastened into the cabin, and found Doris in an inner room, on a clean but humble bed, awake, and evidently alarmed at the unusual disturbance. She was much agitated at the sight of Mariamne, who directly embraced her, with tears of joy, expressed her happiness at having discovered her. The traces of sickness were too visible portrayed on her face to leave any doubt of the state in which she had been, and also, that she was yet far from being strong to undertake the journey to Massada, even her mind was evidently weakened by disease. As soon as her agitation was in some measure subdued, she asked for her child and Herod, and expressed her desire to proceed directly to Arabia, to redeem her son. Mariamne consoled her; but it was long before she could induce her to compose herself to sleep; she wrapped herself in her upper garment, and reclined on a mat close to her.

At daylight, they were awakened by the sound of many voices of the Essenes, offering up their supplications before they proceeded to their daily tasks.

Doris remarked, "You only hear the prayers of these pious people; at the fifth hour, they will call on us to rise, and Esther will come to me with food, and Mazrah will soon follow to inquire after my health."

She placed her head on her hand, and again sunk to sleep.

Before the fifth hour, Esther came, and standing in the middle of the room, said, in a loud sonorous voice—

"Daughters, awake, and rise, and thank the God of Israel for the blessings of sleep. Peace and welcome to you!"

Mariamne looked on her with surprise, for she had never before been with any of this celebrated sect.

Esther was past the middle period of life, tall, and finely moulded; she wore a tunic of linen, and a coarse garment girded round the waist, which fell in full and graceful folds from her shoulder. Her face was an example of serenity, while her eyes wore the character of beaming benevolence, mingled with enthusiasm, to which feeling she gave no utterance.

Her attentions were without effort, and without manner; they proceeded from habitual benevolence, and were not marked with the character which implied even the semblance of obligation. She gently raised Doris, arranged her bed, refreshed her with water, then kissed her, and prepared her simple meal.

Similar attentions were shown to the princess, who then was conducted by her to a commodious tent, round which were benches and tables in the centre was one for her. This mark of distinction was paid her, on account of her rank; for the Essenes were scrupulous in their obedience and respect to those whom they believed were placed by Providence in authority over them. Soon after, many men and women came in; each, in passing, did her reverence. When all were seated, an elder arose, and returned solemn thanks for the food they were going to partake of; no sooner had he ceased, than several of the brethren entered and after they had respectfully supplied the

princess, placed before each a dish of food. When all had finished the meal, the elder arose, and returned fervent thanks; then they all remained for some minutes in deep contemplation, during which period scarce a breath was heard; they again paid obeisance to the princess, and returned to their allotted tasks, having taken off their white garments, and resumed their laboring dresses.

Nearly all the countenances wore the same serene contemplative character as Esther's—most of them were beautifully formed; and even those whose silvery locks told that many years had passed with them, seemed to enjoy a green old age, for their strength had not failed them; neither had their eyes grown dim.

Babarrah met the princess at the entrance of the tent, and after saluting her in the usual manner, inquired for Doris, and requested to hear her commands as to their future proceedings. She smiled, when she directed him to send his men to labor with the Essenes while they remained there, and advised him to follow her example, and derive instruction from their laws and habits. She added—

"For Doris is too ill to be moved; I will not leave her, and I cannot send you back."

He then begged to dispatch two of his men with the intelligence to Massada: Jonathan and Reuben were elected for that purpose; they required not to be instructed in what they should report, since they knew the bitterness of Salome's feeling towards the princess.

When Mariamne returned to the apartment of Doris, she found Mezrah with her, and inquiring into her state, he was considered, though young, one of the most skilful of their sect in all cases of sickness; since, in his youth his father being an Hellenistic Jew, he had availed himself of the instruction of a Greek physician of great celebrity, and attained considerable knowledge of the art. His manner was most gentle—his inquiries very minute, his language consolatory. Before he gave any directions, he sat apparently in deep contemplation; then instructed Esther how to express and mingle the juices of certain herbs, and when to administer them.

Mariamne, as well as the other woman, was evidently struck with Mezrah's beauty and address. He was built like a tower, and more than six feet in height; his limbs were as finely proportioned, that their symmetry prevented his immense strength from being too remarkable. His hair fell in large ringlets over his shoulders. Every feature was perfect and his whole expression was stamped with the impress of nobleness and reflection: now and then gleams would cross it, as if the creative powers of genius were playing within, and were hardly prevented from pouring forth the newly-combined ideas arrayed in power, grace and beauty, without the marks of toil. His language was simple, but his thoughts seemed the emanations of heavenly feelings, with a more than human knowledge. The occupations allotted to him by the curators of the society were, to attend the sick, instruct the uninitiated, and expound the mysteries of their worship. The superiority of his understanding, and the unblemished purity of his character had obtained for him these high distinctions long before his age entitled him to them. Esther was his elder sister, by whom he had been induced to enter into the community, where her husband had placed her some years before. Owing to this relationship, he usually dwelt with her.

The recovery of Doris was so slow, that ten days had elapsed, and she was yet unable to return. Mariamne's sisterly attention so won the heart of the affected mother, that she no longer saw in her the monster Salome had painted; but a kind and high minded friend whom circumstances had placed in a most trying situation, and one equally distressing to her. Some of the fears she had entertained, in case of Herod's allying himself to her, were weakned; and she sometimes thought that she might be esteemed as the wife of Herod and her son considered as his eldest born, though Mariamne shared his love. Still she revolved, as well as the princess, at the degrading custom of their country.

Both Dernah and Babarrah seemed attracted by the life of this united sect, and privately consulted on availing themselves of their freedom, and passing their remaining days preparing for another state of existence, while the preparation enabled them to partake of that happiness which in this life is alone without alloy.

The princess had paid minute attention to all their customs, habits, and manners, which to a mind like hers, were more than commonly attractive, particularly when contrasted with the pride, vice, violence, and anxiety of spirit revelling in the world, from which she had accidentally withdrawn. At the request of Dernah the princess asked Mezrah to detail to them their opinions, and the differences between them and the mass of their own and bordering nations. He complied, as did every member of the community, when asked to do anything not inconsistent with their ideas of rectitude.

Doris was reclining on her bed; the princess sat near her on some cushions placed on a carpet: Dernah and Tzefeh were seated at her feet; Mezrah, leaning on the sill of the open lattice, thus spoke—

"When the tyrant Antiochus Epiphanes cruelly entered our nation, the forefathers of our society fled to the recesses of the mountains, and there, in solitude and security, practised the true obligations of the law. Their example has been followed by their children and posterity; and many among them have received revelations from the angelic messengers, and, by their instruction and contemplation, discovered the mysteries in the divine books; and have written them on records which we possess, but which we never communicate to those whose professions have not sustained the proof of a trial for two years."

"We have everything in common. Those who become members of the society, give all they possess to the common stock; and receive, with their brethren, all that is necessary for the comfort and preservation of life."

"We are all equal. As pious and experienced as the elders are reverenced; they

speak the first in our assemblies, and are also our curators in turns."

"The labor of each is for the general good, we apply ourselves to those tasks for which our elders consider us best adapted."

"When we leave our homes, we take neither money nor apparel, but sometimes a defensive weapon; for, wherever we go, those of our society dwelling there give us all that is necessary; and if we have ought convenient to them they take it."

"We never dissent on matters of property. When dissension occurs, which is very seldom, or when any brother or sister has flagrantly erred, a hundred elders consult, and their decree is final."

"Wine is forbidden us; our fare is simple; our garments homely; our labor light and regular. We neither seek nor avoid marriage, but undertake it with circumspection."

"We never swear; but our fidelity and truth are not to be shaken. Our communications are simple and open. We desire riches and neither buy nor sell; we sedulously avoid all leagues, and never enter into wars nor fabricate weapons of destruction. The miseries of life we look on with indifference, since the body is only the corruptible organ, which the soul inhabits and directs during the existence. That soul is most subtle vapour, drawn by a natural law into the prison of the body, and there is bound in the bounds of flesh; but when released by death, it rejoices and mounts upwards, and becomes an inhabitant of glorious regions, and the companion of the heavenly messengers."

"He became more animated as he proceeded; and though he restrained himself, he spoke with fervor, which added to his beauty; his audience was attentive, and deeply interested."

"The riches, glory, ambition, contention, warfare, vain learning, the alienation of feeling from our fellow-mortals, the empty occupants, the parade and pride of life, we avoid; and by so doing, escape more than half the miseries which assail poor fallen and erring man. To ensure us contentment here, and bliss hereafter, we swear to honor and serve God, to be just to all, not to injure though commanded, to fall aversion for the wicked, to assist to the utmost of our power the good, to keep unimpeached our fidelity and truth, particularly to our rulers, since God had appointed them, and never to abuse that power, if we should be called to exercise it, not even to assume a better garb, and by no means to oppress our inferiors. We swear also to bear inviolable love for truth, and to condemn severely those who speak falsely; neither to take nor covet the property of others, nor even desire unjust gain; never to conceal from our religion, nor make known to others, though menaced with death. We carefully preserve our books, and the names of those who received them. Such are the oaths which every one desirous of embracing our mode of life must take and adhere to, for they who break them are cast out to live with beasts of the field, until compassion is shown towards them; for we profess mercy, love, charity and forgiveness to all, and thus fortify ourselves against the vices and temptations of mankind."

"He ceased. They waited in silence to hear a continuation of those sounds that to thoughts of heaven for fancy led; but he seemed wrapped in contemplation, which no one disturbed; at length he gently turned and went away, and yet they all remained without speaking, until Mariamne exclaimed—

"Such laws, such conduct are of heaven, and turn this vale of woe and blood into a type of the pleasant places of Eden. O, that all men would follow the example of the noble Mazrah, and his brethren! O that their glory was in the conquest over all the evil and imperfections of man, and their triumphs the reward of virtue! Eulogium for the attainment of them would excite joy in all, and be an inexhaustable source of new, endless, and life-bearing glory."

They assented, and again were silent until some occupation demanded their attention.

Mariamne made many inquiries into the habits and conduct of the people who had so kindly received them, and found their precepts and their practice accord, which accordance never existed in any other religion, excepting that which had the Redeemer for its Founder, and which divine Being never rebuked the Essenes. There were errors in their creed, but those, she did not discover; they arose from mysticism, and enthusiasm, carried beyond the bounds of discretion, and not from worldly and pious motives.

Mazrah was her chief instructor, and with him she often strayed to see the brethren and the women at their various occupations. The more she associated with him, the more her desire increased to receive information from him. Babarrah and Dernah observed that the princess became more thoughtful, and that her cheek changed its hue, even when either the voice or step of Mazrah was heard.

They consulted together, and though both agreed she would be happier as the wife of Mazrah, yet both were too well assured that she was betrothed to Herod, not to earnestly wish to hasten her departure, before she was aware of the subtle poison which was stealing into her heart.

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Mariamne had never before seen exalted virtue, nobility of soul, expansion of mind, and consummate beauty, united in man; those qualities were possessed by her, and it seemed as if her congenial soul naturally sought an union with its fellow. It was no wonder that she became thoughtful—it was no wonder that nature began to exert her right.

One evening Mazrah bade them a more than usually kind farewell; on the following morning he had departed, for even he had not learned to combat the mighty power of love, and so had flown.

Doris had recovered, and Babarrah saw that there was danger even in remaining on the spot, and urged their return to Massada. They left the glen of the Essenes, followed by the sounds of prayer offered for their welfare. Several of the soldiers went with reluctance, and promised to return and dwell among them.

On their arrival at Massada, they found Joseph, the garrison and the people in great

alarm, for reports had reached them of the approach of Antiochus with a powerful army. The intelligence excited no surprise, but great anxiety in Babarrah, who immediately busied himself in making preparations for defending the place.

The return of Doris with the princess raised the latter higher than ever in the estimation of the people, while it filled Salome with vexation and perplexity. Alexandra embraced her daughter and pretended to have suffered more anxiety than she had really felt at her abrupt departure. Mariamne was but dutiful and affectionate, yet she could not confide in the sincerity of her mother, after being aware of how little maternal love she bore towards her.

The son of Phasaelus and young Antipater the son of Doris, had been left at Petras on account of the calamity of the air; Herod, desirous of examining the state of the place, had gone there on his way to Arabia, and had taken the son of Phasaelus and not Antipater, to be left with King Malchus as a pledge. One of the persons about the palace had overheard Herod express his intention of taking his son and had unwisely misled Doris, and caused her so much unnecessary grief. On her entering the palace, the first object which attracted her attention were two children at play, the few towards them and clasped her supposed lost child to her bosom.

The son of Phasaelus had been sent back by Herod. When Malchus heard of the tetrarch's arrival in his country, he sent messengers to request him to depart, since the Parthians had declared to wage war if he entertained him. Herod, on receiving this intimation, dismissed a great portion of his retinue, commanding them to take the son of Phasaelus to Massada, and direct some one to escort his own son Antipater, thither also. The tetrarch with his few remaining followers, hastened to Egypt. On his reaching Rhinocolura he heard of his brother's cruel death.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN OLD HOUSE IN FRANKFORT.

The Judengasse, or Jews' Street, of the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the quarter in its immediate neighborhood, is one of the most interesting portions of the city to a stranger; for, from this humble, squalid district have come the men who control the financial movements of the world, and here, not many years ago, lived the fathers of the wealthy Israelites, whose residences are now the ornaments of this proud city.

Near the market of the Jews is their ancient burial-place, where, until recently, for more than five hundred years, they buried their dead. Now, in the middle of a crowded city, this burial-place is a strange place to stand in. In the middle of it, you can scarcely see through the trees the houses that surround it, and hear little of the noise and bustle of the streets that encompass it. The grass is long and rank, and bright with forget-me-nots and other beautiful flowers; it covers many of the ancient tombstones that are almost buried in the ground; while others stand erect, solid slabs of red, standstone, covered with strange inscriptions in the Hebrew character, and with Oriental devices. You seem to have dropped suddenly into a strange land, and feel almost as if you were transported to some Oriental city, so unlike is the scene round you to anything you may before have visited.

Hard by are schools, hospitals, synagogues, and other charitable institutions, nobly endowed for the benefit of the sick and the need. The Hebrew race, by the rich Jews of Frankfort, who never seem to be wanting in charitable deeds to those of their own faith and race.

The Judengasse begins at the market and extends towards the Ziel, the greatest street of the city. It is narrow, indeed, it is hard to say how narrow it is; one vehicle can drive through it, but what would happen were we to meet in this constricted space, it is impossible to guess.

The houses are of wood, very narrow, and very black. A single door fills the whole front of the house. In the wider houses a narrow window may be found at the side of the door, closed with heavy iron grilles of size and strength, showing that they were placed there for no mere purpose of ornament, though indeed many a curious piece of blacksmithing may be discovered among these old window-bars, and in the locks, and hinges, and fastenings of these ancient doors. The houses, at the utmost, do not exceed ten or twelve feet on the front, and, as you glance in at the open doors, you shrink a little with a feeling that it is neither prudent nor pleasant to cross the threshold. The staircases that you see are black with age and filth, though many of them are curiously and richly carved, so that you would fain linger to examine them, were it entirely agreeable. But the inhabitants of these dwellings, to say the least, are not inviting in their appearance, and the promiscuous assortment of old boots, old clothes, old iron, and old stuff generally, which they expose for sale at the door, and the lower halls of their dingy mansions, does not tempt you to try any bargains with the proprietors.

A large part of this street was consumed by fire in the year 1711, by a conflagration whose great extent, according to the tradition, was due to the distracted state of mind of the Rabbi Napthali, a cabalist, who in his prayers for help to the fire-spirits instead of the water-spirits. Again, in 1796, many more houses were destroyed by the bombardment of General Kleber, whose shells also prostrated the gates, which at each end closed the street, when every Jew was required to be within the quarter for the night, the gates being opened again at dawn. After their fall, these gates were never replaced, and from that time the Jews were at liberty to live where and as they pleased. It pleases them at the present day to inhabit the finest houses in the most elegant quarter of Frankfort, and many

THE HEBREW.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

[CONCLUDED.]

"I will now endeavor to give you my idea of where the Temple of Solomon was. I have said that the ridge of the rock on which the Mosque of Omar stands, runs down from the northwest angle to the southeast; and it appears to me that the temple lay somewhere on this ridge; because it seems incredible that a building which was so conspicuous, and was to play such an important part in the fortifications of the city, could have been placed down in a hole. Of course it may be said that the site was not selected by an architect, and that it had to be built on the spot where was the threshing-floor of Araunah; but it seems reasonable to suppose that Divine Providence would have caused the threshing-floor to have been placed in such a position as would have been afterwards favorable for the building of the temple. And then again, the ridge of the rock is just the place for a threshing-floor, so as to catch every puff of wind for blowing away the chaff after the corn had been trodden out."

"Supposing it to have stood on the ridge, then we must give up all idea of it having stood in the southwest or northeast angles. It also could not have stood at the northwest angle, because we are told there was a valley to the north of it, which Pompey partially filled up when he took the city. The only place suitable at all is the centre; place it here, nearly coinciding with the dome platform, and it appears to suit exactly. It has the valley to the north; has the raised platform of the dome of the rock, which is just about the height of the inner court above the outer; it has the unexplored six hundred feet of wall south of the Golden Gate, and overlooking the Cedron. But it will be asked, 'What about the southeast angle, with its subtractions and its walls with Phoenician characters inscribed thereon?' I think it was Solomon's palace. This is a suggestion which I put forward without any good reason for it, except that Solomon's palace just fits in there; and we know that it was close to the temple, and yet never to suggest any place. The east wall would then have run down from the Golden Gate to the southeast angle, enclosing the temple and the palace; but the cloisters would have stopped short at the six hundred feet, and have gone round the temple. The palace would then have measured six hundred feet by three hundred feet, and have extended along the south wall from the southeast angle to the Double Gate. The wall running from the Double Gate by the southwest angle to Barclay's Gate would not then have been in existence, but would have been built by Herod when he enlarged the temple courts. At this time he would have taken in the palace of Solomon also, and nothing would remain of it except the substructures, which new, though evidently rebuilt at a period after the destruction of the temple, still go by the name of Solomon's Stables."

"There is one difficulty I feel bound to state: Josephus leads one to suppose, that, on increasing the size of the temple courts, Herod took in ground from the north, while in this way he is made to take it from the south; but it is evident, if the Talmud is to be relied on, that the increase must have been to the south. With regard to this passage of Josephus, I do not feel quite satisfied that he means the increase was to the north; as I have found some other passages where in the translation the points of the compass are vague."

"This position of the Temple of Solomon, in the centre of the Haram Area, agrees with the position I suppose Zion to have occupied; it also agrees with the boundary line between Judah and Benjamin, as I suppose it to have been drawn."

Indeed, in standing in the beautiful enclosure, one cannot get rid of the idea that these are the 'Courts of Solomon.' Looking upon the Mosque of Omar, in its commanding position, with its Oriental architecture, it is easy to imagine it to be either the Temple of Herod, or the Temple of Solomon; and to agree that these courts of the temple are the most beautiful in the world."

Here we parted with our Turkish guide, and came out from the enclosure near St. Stephen's Gate. We had been accompanied all the way by Giuseppe, our valet-de-place, who took with him to-day his wife, a handsome Syrian woman, with brown eyes and red cheeks, and a white mantle; a Christian woman, though speaking nothing but Arabic. Giuseppe could talk to us in French.

We stopped to see 'Pilate's house' as we left. It overlooks the enclosure of the Haram Area. We went up the old stairways from one roof to another, till we reached the upper one, with a low wall round it covered with pots of gay flowers, gilly-flowers and yellow wall-flowers. The view was charming, looking down upon the peaceful grassy and paved enclosures, with graceful arches, pillars, and minarets gleaming here and there.

This house is occupied by the colonel of the Turkish guard, the Pasha of Jerusalem. He invited us down to drink coffee, which we were glad to do; and we made a little visit in his apartments, furnished with divans of yellow satin, and hung with yellow curtains. He showed us his photograph-book, in which were some portraits of distinguished Americans, among other celebrities; and he served us some delicious coffee in cups set in silver finger stands.

It has surely been the fate of Jerusalem to be the scene of events of a cutting irony. Here the Turkish Pasha maintains a troop of guards within the doors of the Holy Sepulchre, to keep the Gentiles at order. On the great day of festivals of the Church, he stands himself with his koorbasch (whip of hippopotamus hide) with which he lashes any Gentile who makes any disturbance in the sacred enclosure. His position is not different from that held towards the Jews by Pilate, whose house is supposed to have stood on the site of that inhabited by the Pasha. He looks down upon the contests of the Gentiles, much as Pilate did in his day upon the Jews, washing his hands of the blood they shed: 'Be it upon you and your children.' The Turkish Pasha has perhaps even less respect for the faith of these Gentiles, whom he sees quarrelling in their sacred places, than the Roman governor had for that of the Jews; not questioning with Pilate 'What is truth?' but conscious of his own despotic power, which is what rules in the East.

It is difficult to trace the authority that places Pilate's house there; but one cannot help recalling the strange coincidences that the Gentile sects in Jerusalem regard the Turkish pasha with disgust similar to that the Jews felt for Pilate. And Pilate might have looked from this place upon the Temple of Herod with the same scorn with which the Turkish pasha considers the Holy Sepulchre.—*Old and New*

THE "RISHUS" IN BOHOMIA HAS NOT YET DISAPPEARED.

We translate the following paragraphs from the *Bohemian Post*:

"Although the Government has submitted to the Chamber a law in regard to the public press, and although the adoption of that law has become unavoidable in view of the colossal abuses that have been made of the liberty of the press, still there are looming up, at the eleventh hour, new journals which diligently improve the brief delay granted them to parade their simplicity and baseness. Among these journals we note the 'Souverainites nationale,' which foists the following nonsense upon its readers in its fifth number:

"We have a Commercial School at Bucharest. We should like to know what fruits this institution has yielded during the time of its existence. On visiting the stores and offices of the Jews, and asking the employees where they have studied, they will answer: At the Bucharest Commercial School."

The object of our Commercial School is consequently to develop the Jews in their peculiar speciality, that they may the more positively ruin the Bohemian commerce."

"On examining the catalogues of the said school, one has actually reason to be alarmed, for there are no less than 150 Jews among its 200 students! And what becomes of the 50 Romanians who attend this school? The more fortunate and those favored by fate enter upon the cherished career of our youth; they become officials, and the others, who are persecuted by fate, are reduced to invoke the aid of the Jews and to seek employment with Jewish firms."

"Even when overlooking the stupidity of inferring the results obtained by the said school from the religion to which the majority of the pupils belong, we cannot refrain from replying to the 'Souverainites' that it would be far more beneficial for the Romanians if a large number of the Romanian youths devoted themselves to commerce, thus becoming useful citizens, instead of entering upon the career of subaltern officials, exposed to all the vicissitudes of this little appreciated class, and practising a miserable existence amidst starvation and idleness."

"These 'persecuted by fate,' who readily find employment in the offices of the Jews, are, beyond any doubt, better off and more comfortable than many a presumptuous scribbler, who, finding that reality has nothing in store for him, fancies to discover in himself a future minister and friend to the people, although he has scarcely proceeded beyond the A. B. C. of his own happiness. These 'persecuted' are moreover, afforded an opportunity of learning some tolerance—for in the Jewish offices it is not customary to frown upon anybody on account of his religion—and of acquiring such ability in mercantile matters, that at a future period, when they succeed in making themselves independent, they need no more fear the competition of the Jews."

"When the 'Souverainites' deplore that such a large number of Jews devote themselves to commercial pursuits, it has only to join us in advocating the emancipation of the Jews, and as soon as this emancipation has taken place, the number of the Jewish students at the Commercial School will diminish in the same proportion as the number of Jewish officials will increase.—H. L."

The following programme—a kind of 'Passion Play'—was published by Mr. H. B. Cohn for the 2000th anniversary of Chanuka in Hamburg. The celebration shall be as follows:

"Introduction, Hebrew song with musical accompaniment; procession around the decorated lamps; benediction; lighting of 2,400 Chanuka lamps by the audience; recital of the 133 Psalm; Psalm 119, recited alphabetically by 22 persons; Psalm 30. Then banquet, an oration, speeches by the committee of arrangements, toasts, the ancient national hymn, with musical accompaniment; religious addresses; Psalms 150, 27, 111; song of degrees; grace after meal. The processions shall be headed by a grey man of 95 years of age, bearing the flag of the Maccabees, led by his two great-grandchildren, then follow the three patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac and Jacob), Sarah as a hostess, Rebecca with a jug of water on her shoulders, Rachel with a live sheep, Leah with a bouquet of violets; 12 bearers of flags as leaders of Israel, behind them people representing the Israelites on their journey, in travelling costume; a symbolic representation of the revelation under a 'chupah'; different living pictures, among them, Hannah and her seven sons, a person blowing the cornet for New Year, men in shrouds. A masquerade where, among others, Ahasuerus, Haman, Esther and Mordecai will be represented, will close the procession. The last person will bear the colors of the house of David. The festival will take place Thursday, December 1st, and commence at 7 o'clock, p.m."

The well-known, gifted French author, Alexander Weill, lives at present in London, and writes correspondence to the *Archives Israélites*. Concerning Sir Moses Montefiore, he remarked, "wealth is not highly esteemed among the Jews, but the wealthy man who considers himself as the treasurer of the poor. The life of Sir Moses does more honor to Judaism than all the literary celebrity of apostate Jews in Germany. England has produced no such Jews as Boerne, Heine, Saphir, Mayerbeer and Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. I have known all these great men; I once rebuked the baptized Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, when he was in my presence abused Meyerbeer, who alone among all the rest remained a Jew. It is true, Meyerbeer remained a Jew, but he had his three daughters baptized, who lived unhappily, and it could not be otherwise. A Jew who denies or foregoes his religion, equals—as the Talmud said—fish taken from the water to dry land; he misses his element of life. A change of religion presupposes an act of judgment, of conviction. The Jewish religion stands nearer to reason than any other religion, while the supernatural, from its very nature, cannot be comprehended. Can therefore apostasy from the Jewish religion result from a rational conviction? What becomes of the children of the great reformers of Judaism? They were drowned in three drops of water."

Dr. HERRERO, for the last forty years physician for the hospital and poor of the Jewish community of Berlin, died Nov. 23d, seventy-two years of age.

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JABEZ HOWES, Vice-President.
E. W. BOURNE, Secretary.

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NORTHERN ASSUR

The Hebrew.

Chilo Jacoby..... Herausgeber.
Conrad Jacoby ... Geschäftsführer.

Ein Abend in Pfalzburg.

Von Julius Redenberg.

(Schluß.)

Allein niemals, weder an jenem Abend, noch heute, noch künftig, werde ich darum so weit gehen, diesen Dichter, den ich eins so hoch geschätzt, zum Gegenstand eines maßlosen Hasses zu machen. Wenn ich das hätte, was sollte denn mein Verhältnis zu den übrigen anderthalb Millionen Elsässern und Deutsch-Lothringern sein? Von diesen anderthalb Millionen werden, so weit meine Kenntnis reicht, die Meisten so sprechen, wie Ermann geschriften, und wenn sie nicht so sprechen, doch wenigstens so denken. Soll ich sie deswegen als unverberbliche herausrufen und alle mit einander zur Diktatur verurtheilen? Ich weiß, daß sie zum größten Theile uns nichts weniger als freundlich gesinnt sind. Soll ich sie nur in ihrer unfreundlichen Gesinnung bestärken oder nicht vielmehr trachten, ihre Sympathien auf einer Weise zu gewinnen? Sie zunächst sind der gebemütlige Theil; wir aber stehen so hoch und so groß da, daß wir uns gar nichts vergeben können, wenn wir ihnen entgegenkommen. Denn alle Vorbehalte bleiben stillschweigend; aber ein Modus visuvi muß gesunden werden, und dieser scheint mir nicht nur der humanste, sondern auch der verhältnisvollste und vortheilhafteste.

Dennnoch muß ich mir sagen, daß die Verhältnisse mir verboten, den Schriftsteller aufzufassen, der mein Volk bestimmt; wiewohl ich den Anfall dankbar gewesen wäre, welcher mich mit ihm zusammengeführt hätte, ohne daß ich einen öffentlichen Schrift dazu gehabt. Dieser Zufall begünstigte mich.

Als ich nach dem Dunkelwerden einem deutschen Beamten, an den ich empfohlen worden war, meine Aufwartung machte, fand die Rede sehr bald auf das Thema, das mich unausgesetzt beschäftigte. Der junge, hochgebildete Mann, welcher einen hervorragenden Posten in der deutschen Verwaltung des Kantons bekleidet, sagte mir, daß er Herrn Emil Ermann sehr wohl kenne, daß dieser seit der deutschen Besiegung mehrmals schon längere Zeit in Pfalzburg sich aufgehalten, daß er in der That jetzt eben wieder anwesend, daß er aber der deutschen Polizei niemals den geringsten Grund zu unfreundlicher Behandlung gefunden, geschweige denn zur Ausweisung, wie verschiedene deutsche Blätter es gemelbten. Er führte hier ein durchaus harmloses Leben, verkehrte seiner Gewohnheit nach viel mit den Bauern und gesitteten Leuten, habe mit den deutschen Gendarmen aber immer nur ganz freundschaftlichen Umgang gehabt, und zwar in dem alemannischen Patole, in welchem sie sich vollkommen mit einander verständigen. Auch darin verlängte Ermann seine deutsche Natur nicht, daß er das Bier und die Kneipe liebe. Früher sei er regelmäßig an jedem Abend in das „Kaffee-Lobau“ gekommen — eines von den drei Kaffeehäusern an der Place de Lobau — seitdem aber dort die Braunschweiger Offiziere ihr Casino hatten, habe er sich von da zurückgezogen und besuchte nun das „Café Meyer“ ein anderes jener drei Kaffeehäuser. Dort sitzt er gewöhnlich mit seinem Bruder und einem oder zwei seiner Freunde nach dem Abendessen, um, wenn wir dorthin gehen wollten, so könnte ich mit ziemlicher Sicherheit darauf rechnen, ihn zu treffen. Ich wußte natürlich ein.

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um den Mund den Beobachter und der lebhafte Glanz seiner Augen, trotz der Brille, den Dichter. Seine Kleidung hatte nichts von der Sorgfalt des Franzosen. Das Halstuch war nachlässig geschnürt und gebunden; man hätte denken können einen deutschen Gelehrten vor sich zu haben. Kaum daß er Platz genommen, so lag auch schon das Tabakdöschen vor ihm, die schwärzgerauchte Thonpfeife folgte; das Getränk ließ nicht auf sich warten, und die Gemüthslichkeit war vollständig. Diesen Augenblick benötigte ich, um meinen Nachbar anzuhören.

„Ich sah, wie die Färde seines Gesichts wendete, als ich ihn fragte, zum Beispiel, ob eines maßlosen Hasses zu machen. Wenn ich das hätte, was sollte denn mein Verhältnis zu den übrigen anderthalb Millionen Elsässern und Deutsch-Lothringern sein? Von diesen anderthalb Millionen werden, so weit meine Kenntnis reicht, die Meisten so sprechen, wie Ermann geschriften, und wenn sie nicht so sprechen, doch wenigstens so denken. Soll ich sie deswegen als unverberbliche herausrufen und alle mit einander zur Diktatur verurtheilen? Ich weiß, daß sie zum größten Theile uns nichts weniger als freundlich gesinnt sind. Soll ich sie nur in ihrer unfreundlichen Gesinnung bestärken oder nicht vielmehr trachten, ihre Sympathien auf einer Weise zu gewinnen? Sie zunächst sind der gebemütlige Theil; wir aber stehen so hoch und so groß da,

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NATHANIEL GRAY.

H. M. GRAY.

THE HEBREW.

THE HEBREW.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, (5632) 1872.

Thursday, January 11. Friday, Saturday, February 8, 10. Sunday, Monday, March 10, 11. Tuesday, March 12. Thursday, March 21. Friday, March 22. Sunday, March 24.

AGENCIES:
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THE MOSAIC GOVERNMENT.

A writer of antiquity—Flavius Josephus—in a pious zeal rather than through an exact interpretation of the word, qualified the Mosaic government by the title of "Theocracy." That expression has been maintained by many authors, and many most singular conclusions have been drawn from it—perverting and disfiguring the nature of that government. Theocracy means God's government, God's administration; a theocratic government established by the will of God, directed and governed by him. It was therefore concluded that such a government lacked every rational development; in it the will of God is the Supreme power, and it is from that will that the laws and the constitution of the government emanate; but as they are an emanation of will supreme, incomprehensible and not the fruit of reason arrived at the consciousness of itself and at the idea of right, the government thus organized cannot, therefore, be counted amongst those in which the idea of right is transparent, in which the different spheres of right are in themselves, as the diverse regions of society, their justifications, penetrating each other mutually by the intellectual faculties and uniting in a harmonious whole.

Let us show, first, how much that fundamental idea is false; we will afterwards undertake to controvert the conclusions.

According to that idea, the will of God is placed very high; and because it is so high and impenetrable what it produces, say they, does not belong to the edifice and to the machine of human reason. But the idea of will has been confounded with free will, and thus people have remarked what was incompatible with the results of reason. The manner of understanding the will of God, is the same that the history of olden times found in the will of the Gods. They spoke to man, and he tremblingly bowed their commands; the mortal had to bend before the power of the inhabitants of Elbiori or Olympus, in order to drive away the misfortunes that his disobedience would draw upon him through the anger of the Gods. They asked; they insisted, for they were not freed from necessity, they asked for themselves. Egotism formed their character for these works of man did not rise above his imagination; he could only create man on a more elevated scale; he could not produce a divinity, and it is thus that egotism remained the ruling thought of these Gods. He submits to their will for which he can find no reasonable motive, he acts through; the Gods are the masters of man and before them his right disappears. That submission to the will of the Gods attained its culminating point in the deepest violation of right; their passions lead them on to its violation; or injustice has its representation in the principle of evil, as justice has its defender in the principle of good.

Is a more profound examination of the Mosaic government necessary to perceive the contrast, and does it not show itself in the most evident manner, wherever we look upon Messia? God is the supreme, indivisible being, uniting in himself every quality; He needs no other being beyond himself; man is not, in his hand, an instrument which would satisfy his egotism, but he rejoices in man, and desires to do him good. It is why the right he establishes is not extraordinary, emanating exclusively from his will; his will finds its supreme reason in the very right; God is in a certain sense bound by the right, or to use more proper terms, right has no relation with the divine will; as a thing outside of itself, it is not a fortunate attribute of the divinity, but it is continual in him and constitutes his véritable essence.

Man created in the image of God, also possesses the sentiment of right. The will of God his law, the legal prescriptions, does not impose upon him as an external thing, that he would have to amalgamate with his being. No, that sentiment has its internal necessity in the human mind, he there finds his justification; the divine law only awakes and develops it. It is as if one was striking a rock which hides in its veins a rich spring, the divine hand touches it and a fresh and vivifying water rushes forth. Here we see the same fact reproduced, which results from the truths proclaimed in Mosaicism; they were revealed, and yet they are not an external imposed thing; all hearts have the sentiment of them, sentiment which is not entirely extinct among the least cultivated races. But that which sleeps in obscurity and cannot reach a luminous clearness on account of the darkness which surrounds man on every side, ought to be awaked and to jump into life and light.

As in the domain of faith in God, so in the domain of right revelation, it wakes up knowledge. Man arrived at the sentiment of right, and learned to know what formed the summary of all the ideas of right—the inalienable right of man—in individual levity.

COMMUNICATED BY J. T. P.

It is probably known to most of the readers of the *Hamanid*, that there was published a few months ago, in a paper printed in the Hebrew language, in New York, an article signed by Isaac Goldstein. This article was very abusive to the Jews of San Francisco, and the writer was generally condemned for his false statements and scurrilous language. Mr. Goldstein, however, was not contented with confining his abuse to the New York *Hamanid*, a paper of no importance and of small circulation but he must needs send his abuse across the Atlantic and get it published in the *Hamanid*, a well known paper and of wide circulation. In the articles, both in the *Hamanid* and the *Hamanid*, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing was singled out for attack; he was accused of allowing innovations in his synagogue. The article in the *Hamanid* was read by the Rev. Joseph Messing, of Wittkowho, Russia. The reverend gentleman, who is of strong orthodox tendencies, became alarmed and wrote to his son (Dr. Messing, of San Francisco,) a strong letter, warning him against innovation on Jewish rites. Dr. Messing was, therefore, compelled in self-defense, to notice the vituperative articles of Mr. Goldstein.

The annexed is a translation of a part of Dr. Messing's letter to the *Hamanid*:

SAF FRANCISCO, 5th of Tishri, 5632.

To the Editor of the *Hamanid*!—With deep regret, have I read in No. 31 of your periodical, the contemptuous and wrathful expressions, communicated by Mr. Isaac Goldstein, formerly of this city. I desire to warn your readers not to receive such reports without caution and due investigation; not to believe such false statements, which declare that ten thousand Israelites are wicked sinners. Truly our law says "One man shall not arise to testify against any man concerning a sin;" and when Jonah denounced the inhabitants of Nineveh for their sins, the Lord said to him, "Then hadst thou pity on the gourd—and shouldest I not have pity on the great city?" And Moses was punished for addressing the people for the words, "Hearken, ye rebellious ones." Far be it then from admitting the words of our traduced to be true. No! the inhabitants of San Francisco are not wicked and sinful, any more than are the people of European cities. True, there are some who desecrate the Sabbath; but then there are many who keep it sacred. There are those who partake of the forbidden food, still there are many who are very strict in the observation of the dietary laws. The most of them are generous, open-hearted, and charitable; and their justice and righteousness plead for them before the world, and according to the maxims of our Rabbis, "Those who are thought well of by mankind generally, will also find grace in the eyes of God."

According to the theoretical idea attributed to the Mosaic Constitution, the operation of these ordeals would be quite lawful in that state, and their absence is in opposition with theocracy. The laws emanate from an invisible legislator, omnipresent, who watches over them, directs the government and reigns according to them. Therefore in cases in which the judge cannot arrive at the discovery of a crime, this legislator should directly interfere, show the crime, and a sign from above should be for the judge the most evident order to punish. Well, the Mosaic Government presents the very contrary: the laws are placed in the hands of man alone should watch over them and execute them, for those laws are the ideas of right innate in man, and developing themselves in his conscience, the natural development of the sentiments of right, at which he arrives by means of those laws which thus become his property; therefore no intervention of the Divinity: as the punishment of the discovery, as the punishment of the crime, remain in the domain of man.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

BIANCHI'S BENEFIT.—"Il Trovatore" was performed Wednesday evening last at Maguire's Opera House, for the benefit of our veteran artiste, Mr. and Mrs. Bianchi. The crowded house which greeted them was a just acknowledgment of their worth. The opera passed off very well indeed. Miss McKenzie and Eleonora gained deserved applause. She possesses a finely cultivated soprano voice, and is destined, if she continues to study, to become a great artist. The voices of Mr. and Mrs. Bianchi themselves possess all their former purity and strength, and they act as well as ever. Signor Cohn has a fine baritone voice and is a good actor.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The enterprise availed by the manager of this theatre, Mr. Bert, is reaping its just reward, the house being crowded nightly. The "Red Pocket-Book," the play now performed, is the very best of its class ever offered to the San Francisco public. The scenery is grand, we will only mention the sinking of the ship, the caravan crossing the desert and the appearance of a real live drama, on the stage. Saturday afternoon a Grand Matinee will be given to which we call the especial attention of the ladies. Sunday, extra performance.

CALIFORNIA OLYMPIC CLUB BALL.—The invitation Ball of the California Olympic Club, came off at their beautiful Hall, corner New Montgomery and Howard streets, on Friday evening, January 19th. The attendance was very large, over eight hundred ladies and gentlemen being on the floor, and the dresses and toilet displayed were really gorgeous. The music, under the leadership of Ballou, was excellent. Great credit is due to the Arrangement, Reception and Floor Committees for the able manner in which they fulfilled their duties.

LEMLIN SISTERS.—The complimentary concert given to the above talented ladies by the inquisitor made his appearance there, is left to day in a Russian Jewish village when the arrival of the recruiting officer is announced. Many boys, as well as young men, are seized, bound with cord, hurried like lumber into open vans, and hurried off to the depot, where a Greek priest sprinkles upon them holy water and pronounces them Orthodox Christians; and as such, they must profess themselves, outwardly at least, through life, under a pain of long and rigorous imprisonment. After having spoken of the evil consequences of the promiscuous marriages contracted by lads of 15 and 16 with girls of 14 years of age amongst the Jews of Russia and Poland, and of the frequent desertion of their wives by these base husbands, who wander into Germany, France, and England, the lecturer said: "It is chiefly out of this class of adventurers, often well versed in Biblical and Talmudic allusions, that the converts of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews are recruited and its missionaries are ultimately chosen. Little are the kindly disposed persons, who

study of Mosaic legislation gives, in that regard explanations according to the diverse elements, of which are composed the government, the person, the family and society. But let us explain first, an observation which totally destroys the idea of theocracy: a divine manifestation for the establishment of what is just or unjust, is nowhere to be found in the Mosaic constitution. A government which causes judgement to be pronounced by the divinity, which expects from a *soi-disant* judgment of God, the explanation of whatever action, and causes the punishment of crime, and the proclamation of innocence to depend upon it; that government is in its most fundamental features.

Right leaves the circle of calculation and of human judgment, and remains in direct contact with the divinity. Greek antiquity was already acquainted with the ordeal by red hot iron; Menon, the Hellenic law-giver, tested the veracity of witnesses by the ordeal of water. And who is unacquainted with the ordeals of the middle ages, proclaiming that of fire—the consecrated host—the touching of a dead body and even the duel as a judgment of God? Were a proof needed of the horrible barbarianism and the darkness of mind which reigned at that period, and which naturally spread itself over the domain of religion—where, it must be confessed with pain, they were cultivated with care, and spread themselves over all the other domains,—the contradiction of the judge of the middle ages with his legislation, would furnish that proof in a surprising manner. The edification and the development of that legislation have been, according to its origin and its practice, considered as a human work. Customary rights form the basis of it, and they were, as it proved by history, united into a whole by men elected by the people. And it is the divinity which should pronounce according to those laws made by me.

According to the theoretical idea attributed to the Mosaic Constitution, the operation of these ordeals would be quite lawful in that state, and their absence is in opposition with theocracy. The laws emanate from an invisible legislator, omnipresent, who watches over them, directs the government and reigns according to them. Therefore in cases in which the judge cannot arrive at the discovery of a crime, this legislator should directly interfere, show the crime, and a sign from above should be for the judge the most evident order to punish. Well, the Mosaic Government presents the very contrary: the laws are placed in the hands of man alone should watch over them and execute them, for those laws are the ideas of right innate in man, and developing themselves in his conscience, the natural development of the sentiments of right, at which he arrives by means of those laws which thus become his property; therefore no intervention of the Divinity: as the punishment of the discovery, as the punishment of the crime, remain in the domain of man.

THE MOSAIC GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Hamanid*!—With deep regret, have I read in No. 31 of your periodical, the contemptuous and wrathful expressions, communicated by Mr. Isaac Goldstein, formerly of this city. I desire to warn your readers not to receive such reports without caution and due investigation; not to believe such false statements, which declare that ten thousand Israelites are wicked sinners. Truly our law says "One man shall not arise to testify against any man concerning a sin;" and when Jonah denounced the inhabitants of Nineveh for their sins, the Lord said to him, "Then hadst thou pity on the gourd—and shouldest I not have pity on the great city?" And Moses was punished for addressing the people for the words, "Hearken, ye rebellious ones." Far be it then from admitting the words of our traduced to be true. No! the inhabitants of San Francisco are not wicked and sinful, any more than are the people of European cities. True, there are some who desecrate the Sabbath; but then there are many who keep it sacred. There are those who partake of the forbidden food, still there are many who are very strict in the observation of the dietary laws. The most of them are generous, open-hearted, and charitable; and their justice and righteousness plead for them before the world, and according to the maxims of our Rabbis, "Those who are thought well of by mankind generally, will also find grace in the eyes of God."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE JEWS IN THE ORIENT.

BY PROF. WM. WELLS.

The wanderers of Israel are everywhere an interesting study to the Christian and philanthropist, but nowhere more so than throughout the East. The English have made very great efforts to convert the Jews by special missions for that purpose; but have nowhere met with a decided success. In spite of their efforts to bring the lost sheep back to the way of salvation, but few of these are enticed within the fold. The mission established in Jerusalem for this purpose seldom counts more than ten converts during the year; and these are accounted by their brethren of running after the loaves and fishes that may be found within the Christian camp.

THE MODERN JEWS.

THE

From a lecture delivered by Rev. Professor Marks at the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh:

The lecture opened with an account of the Jews of Russia and Russian Poland, whose condition was described as disgrace to the government and a scandal to the civilization of the age. In no country, except barbarous Rumania, are the Jews treated with such inhumanity. In most of the towns they are subject to a poll-tax, exclusive of registration fees. A tax is also imposed on them for the lights burned by them on the Sabbath eve, and on each head of cattle killed in conformity with the Jewish law. They are not absolutely compelled to practice openly their religion; but of all public places of worship in the Russian dominions, the Synagogue alone is unopposed from insult and violence. A painful illustration of this was offered in the recent ruthless outrages at Odessa. "The hardship most felt by the Jews," said the lecturer, "is the conscription, which they dread more than imprisonment or exile; and to escape from it, hundreds annually fly their country and impose a heavy burden on the congregations of Western Europe. The aversion of the Jews to serve in the army is not the result of physical fear, since no soldier ever displayed more bravery and patience under the severest military hardships than the Hebrews in the ranks of France and Germany during the late war. Their dread resides in the certain knowledge that enlistment is the precursor to forced baptism. The same terror exhibited in a Flemish town in the reign of Philip II., when the inquisitor made his appearance there, is felt to day in a Russian Jewish village when the arrival of the recruiting officer is announced.

The hardness of the law is not the result of physical fear, since no soldier ever displayed more bravery and patience under the severest military hardships than the Hebrews in the ranks of France and Germany during the late war. Their dread resides in the certain knowledge that enlistment is the precursor to forced baptism. The same terror exhibited in a Flemish town in the reign of Philip II., when the inquisitor made his appearance there, is felt to day in a Russian Jewish village when the arrival of the recruiting officer is announced. Mere boys, as well as young men, are seized, bound with cord, hurried like lumber into open vans, and hurried off to the depot, where a Greek priest sprinkles upon them holy water and pronounces them Orthodox Christians; and as such, they must profess themselves, outwardly at least, through life, under a pain of long and rigorous imprisonment.

After having spoken of the evil consequences of the promiscuous marriages contracted by lads of 15 and 16 with girls of 14 years of age amongst the Jews of Russia and Poland, and of the frequent desertion of their wives by these base husbands, who wander into Germany, France, and England, the lecturer said: "It is chiefly out of this class of adventurers, often well versed in Biblical and Talmudic allusions, that the converts of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews are recruited and its missionaries are ultimately chosen. Little are the kindly disposed persons, who

increase in numbers and rising in importance in all the cities of the northern coast of Africa. The Jews of Algiers have been largely attracted there by French rule and protection, and are rapidly absorbing the wealth that flows into that city from the surrounding country. They are building handsome stores and warehouses, erecting synagogues and schools, and clothing themselves in purple and fine linen, while the indolent and unthrifty followers of the Prophet are actually becoming hewers of wood and drawers of water to the hated Jew.

We may thus go along the African coasts, and find many Jews trying their fortunes in the reviving hopes of Tunis, Tripoli, and Alexandria, and follow them through the Red Sea to Southern Arabia, where they are doing wonders in giving new life to all this coast, once sunk in the deepest barbarism. The peaceful and industrious Jew can, of course, find no encouragement or toleration among wandering and barbarous hordes; but the southern coast of Arabia contains many cities in which Jews always have been found, and which are now growing under the influence of British rule in India, and the Jews are flocking to them to have a part in their new life and enterprises.

The Jews in Aden, thanks to its English laws, possess the same privileges and enjoy the same rights as any other sect; and the result is that they have here risen to wealth and culture. They have a large and beautiful synagogue, which is much superior to most of those in the Levant, and during seasons of worship it is always crowded. Its rabbis are learned men, and all its appurtenances are in strict conformity to Jewish law and custom.

One great peculiarity attaches to the Jews of Southern Arabia in regard to occupation. Nearly all over the world they are traders or money-changers; but here they are industrial artisans and producers. Banking and commerce are in the hands of the East Indian commercial caste, whose skill in this department is acknowledged. The great retail bazaars are carried on by the Parsees, or at least, by the Indian Moslems. The Jews have become mainly workers in metals and weapons. The Arabs will spend all they can get in dirks, sword-blades and handles, powder-horns, and all sorts of steel and silver ornaments to adorn themselves, wives and children. But the Bedouins scorn to sit down and make them, and have a special aversion to working in metals. But they are indispensable to his happiness, and in many dark days of religious persecution the despised Jew has been spared in Southern Arabia because of his skill in fashioning metals.

Therefore, in nearly all the cities of Southern Arabia Jews are to be found in numbers, for such a city would have lost its attractions to the nomadic hordes of the surrounding regions if they could not find cunning creations in steel and gold and silver. The trade is therefore, very profitable; and, for the sake of its gains, the Jews will, in many places put up with ill-treatment and humiliation. But this is always much less in coastlands than in the interior; for in the former they have more easy intercourse with their race in other regions, and the populations of seaports are less likely to be bigoted and fanatical, on account of their cosmopolitan character.

The Jews of all this southern coast have, therefore, cheering prospects of a better future; and they are especially aided in their efforts by the agents of the "Israelitish Alliance" of Paris, several of whom are stationed as missionaries among them. And there is a marked difference between the older Jews and the rising generation. The boys are growing up with a certain training and European culture, which will enable them to be more useful and intelligent citizens and profitable agents in the work of civilizing Arabia.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

The following letter was received by the young artists, Misses Emma and Rebecca Lemlein, who lately returned from the East:

"The undersigned desiring to testify their appreciation of your extraordinary musical talents, which have reflected credit upon California wherever you have been during your recent absence from this State, and also wishing to aid you in some degree, to repair the severe losses sustained by you in the recent fire at Chicago, respectfully tender you a Complimentary Benefit, to take place at such time and place as you may be pleased to designate."

True yours,

A. SELIGMAN, Horatio Stebbins, W. H. L. Barnes, I. Friedlander, Thomas H. Selby, Michael Reese, L. Sachs, J. A. Bauer, Fred. McCrellish, L. Pickering, G. Holland, M. D., L. P. Gauthier, M. D., M. Prez, C. Meyer, Frank McCoppin, Dr. Cohn, Dr. A. J. Messing, Isidor Wormser, Lewis Schmidt, Seixas Solomon, El. Wertheimer, H. A. Cobb, L. Goodman, J. M. Martin, Julius Wallmann, William Willis, Paul Neumann, J. Naphaly.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12, 1872.

Messrs. W. H. L. Barnes, I. Friedlander, Horatio Stebbins, Thomas H. Selby, Frank McCoppin, A. Seligman, H. A. Cobb and others:

GENTLEMEN.—We have received with mingled feelings of pride and gratitude, your very flattering and kind letter of the 12th instant, and desire to thank you for the same.

Respecting your tender to us of a Complimentary Benefit, we would be pleased to have the same at Platt's Hall, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1872, at 8 P. M., at which time we will endeavor to convince you and our California friends, who may honor us by their attendance, that our musical talent has not suffered during our absence from home.

Very respectfully, your friends,

EMMA LEMLEIN,

REBECCA LEMLEIN.

San Francisco, Jan. 12th, 1872.

L. O. B. B. ELECTION.—The following officers were elected in District Grand Lodge No. 4, I. O. B. B., for the ensuing term: Louis Schwartz, Grand N. A.; B. Dansey, Gr. T.; Jacob M. Cohen, Gr. Y.; Alex. Badt, Gr. Secy.; M. Kalman, Gr. Treasurer; J. Zebel, Gr. G.

THE HEBREW

Deutsches Theater.

Mit der Vorstellung am vergangenen Sonnabend unter Theater die Einzigartigkeit seines bisherigen Repertoires in etwas unterbrochen und neben der Posse auch wieder einmal dem Lustspiel einen Platz auf der Bühne gewährt. Wenn es Frau Genes jedoch nicht allein darum zu thun gewesen, sich dem Publikum wieder in Erinnerung zu bringen, so wäre ihre Wahl wohl auch auf ein wissamer Lustspiel gefallen, als gerade auf den „Bicomte von Leterieres“, das höchstens noch einen antiquarischen Werth besitzt. Der Verfasser jenes Lustspiels hatte sich unzweckhaft Schreiber zum Vorbild genommen, ohne ihn jedoch in irgend einer Weise zu erreichen. Was seinem Stil vor allem fehlt, ist jene leichte, graciöse Sprache, jener feine Oeuvre, welcher die Schreiber'schen Lustspiels durchweht und auf das reizlicheh erzeugt, was ihnen mitunter an Witz und Humor abgeht. Von Witz und Humor schlämmt, war so mancher Funken im „Bicomte von Leterieres“ der unter sogar wie. In der Bibliotheksscene zur hellen Flamme emporlodert, bald jedoch wird er wieder durch einen Witz von höchst langweiligen und unangenehmen Monologen und Dialogen erstickt und dadurch auch seine Wirkung bis auf ein Geringes reduziert. Der Total-Endruck, den das Stück hinterläßt, ist demnach auch kein befriedigender und wenn tropisch den Zuhörer am Schlusse des Stücks unwillkürlich eine freudigere Regung und eine versöhnlichere Stimmung überkommt, so hat dieselbe ihren Grund wohl eher in dem Umstände zu suchen, daß das Stück endlich zu Ende ist, als daß dasselbe etwa am Schluße an Kunstwerth noch gewonne.

Die Titelrolle des Stücks, „der Bicomte von Leterieres“ um die die anderen alle in bescheidenen Entfernung sich gruppieren, wurde von Frau Genes in ihrer leichten, lebendigen Spielweise recht gut dargestellt. Wenn auch in ihrem Spiele die Souvenirs mitunter etwas zu sehr in den Vordergrund trat und dadurch die scharf abgeschnittenen Grenzen, in denen sich ein junger, gut ergozenes Edelmann bewegen muß etwas verhöhlt wurden, so machte ihr Bicomte doch im Großen und Ganzen den Endruck einer läunischen abgerundeten und mit Fleiß durchgeführten Leistung. Ein Prädikat, welches wir der Herrn Rehwisch durchaus nicht beilegen können. Eine in das Wesen seiner Rolle „Parlamentsrat Desperieres“ dieser eingedrungen zu sein, stellte er dieselbe in einer Weise dar, die wohl der Lachlust des Publikums schmeichelte, sie aber ihres eigentlichen Charakters völlig beraubte. Der Dichter hat diese Rolle geschaffen, um durch den Kontrast, welchen die hohle Stellung des Desperieres und seine niedere Angehörigkeit des Trunkes hervorbringt, komisch zu wirken. Der Darkeler muß aber, was Herr Rehwisch nicht hat, stets bedenken, daß Desperieres nie ein Trunkensabb in eigentlichem Sinn des Wortes sein kann, seine Bildung, seine Fähigkeiten lassen ihn schon nicht so tief sinken, da Trunkheit muss bei ihm eine gleichsam durchgelegte sein, und gerade hierdurch, durch diesen dem Ratgeber unbewußten Kampf der Lebenschaft und des Verstandes, der die erstere nie ganz überhand nehmen läßt, entstehen eine Masse Nuancen und Schattierungen, welche die Rolle zwar zu einer schwierigen, aber unendlich wirklichen machen. Unter der rohen Zeichnung des Herrn Rehwisch jedoch verschwanden alle jene Nuancen und Schattierungen, und einzig das Selsel der Rolle blieb übrig, das uns natürlich nur ein Zerbild ihres eigentlichen Charakters geben konnte.

Ein Wort der Anerkennung gebürt Herrn Helm, für den Fleiß, welchen er auf das Studium des „Baron Tivoli“ verwandt hatte den er mit außerordentlicher Naturtreue und Consequenz wieder gab. Mr. Wolff ebenfalls gebürt das Lob gewandt und graciös die foquette, galante Schneidersfrau dargestellt zu haben. Bei den übrigen Mitwirkenden, waren bei dem einen Theil die Rollen zu unbedeutend, hellem abernen wieder galt diefele Bezeichnung von ihren Leistungen, um ihrer näher zu erwähnen. Was das Stück, welches den Schluss der Vorstellung bildete, andeutet, „Der Kapellmeister von Venezia“, so ist jener Scherz wohl nicht wichtig genug, um ihn nochmals eingehend zu berühren, unsere Lefer werden sich bestellt wohl schon zufrieden geben, wenn wir Besprechnung in den Worten zusammenfassen, daß seine Durchführung am vergangenen Sonntag sich in nichts Wesentlichem von seiner ersten unterscheidet.

Sewing Society.—At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Ladies Sewing Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. Fleischhacker (re-elected); Vice-President, Mrs. S. Epstein (re-elected); Superintendent, Mrs. H. Levy; Assistant Superintendent, Mrs. S. Greenwald; Secretary, Miss Esther Stern (re-elected); Treasurer Mrs. S. Goldsmith. Visiting Committee—Mrs. Isaac Wormser, Mrs. Braverman, Mrs. Herschfeld and Mrs. Bowman.

BORN.

In this city, January 20, to the wife of Jacob M. Cohen, a son.

In Sacramento, January 15, to the wife of L. Neuburg a daughter.

In Whistlock, January 3, to the wife of Chas. Frank, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, January 21, by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Henry, Herman Harris, to Rachel Schwed, both of San Francisco.

In this city, January 21, by the Rev. J. Frankel, Jacob Greenwood to Alice E. Straus, both of San Francisco.

In this city, January 21, by the Rev. J. Frankel, Jacob Greenwood to Alice E. Straus, both of San Francisco.

In Stockton, January 21, Adolph Kiesaki to Hannah Straus.

DIED.

In this city, January 24, David Mayer, a native of San Francisco, aged 5 years.

New Advertisements.

DR. LEVING'S SARASAPARILLA AND ROSE WILLOW.

This preparation unrivaled as a Blood Purifier, has become famous in the cure of Scrofula, Brysophila, Phthisis, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Potassium, Arterial Rheumatism, and in fact it has no rival where alterative and tonic medicine is required.

No remarkable and rapid have been its remedial effects upon persons suffering from any of the complaints mentioned, and the demand for this Sarasaparilla is constantly increasing.

Every one who buys it commends it as superior to the many nostrums which are palmed upon the public as sure Sarasaparilla.

DR. LEVING'S SARASAPARILLA AND ROSE WILLOW, is purely the product of vegetable species of undoubted remedial virtue recommended in the Materia Medica, and compounded with a care which is the result of knowledge gained by long experience.

Sold by the case by CRANE & BRIGHAM, General Agents, and all other wholesale dealers in medicines in San Francisco. At retail, in the city by C. D. HOLBROOK, Jr., corner Folsom and Sixth streets; H. Y. WIMMER, 201 Kearny; A. BUELER, corner Taylor and Market; J. WIDBER, Third and Market; H. P. WAKELEE, 40 Montgomery street; J. G. STEELE & CO., No. 521 Montgomery street, and by Druggists generally.

WE BEGIN LEAVE TO INFORM THE public that we have started a German

AT THE BASEMENT,

No. 502 Montgomery street

Corner Sacramento,

and are prepared to supply our co-religionists with everything needed for the occasion. We solicit their patronage, and we will donate a part of our profits to the Benefit of the Jewish Widows and Orphans.

Orders from the inter or will be promptly attended to.

I. KAHN, JACOB & CO.

MASQUES! MASQUES! OF THE MOST Varied and grotesque description,

Can be had in the greatest variety by C. O. KEENE,

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LESSONS

French and Music,

Mr. & Mme. Touaillon,

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D. ALEXANDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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Importer and Dealer in

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Mixed Paint, with Loan of Pots and Brushes.

Devoe's Brilliant Coal Oil, in Patent Cans.

Sperm, Lard, and Neatsfoot Oils, Gold Leaf,

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Good and Reliable Workmen constantly on hand.

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Repairing solicited and promptly attended to.

WEED & KINGWELL,

California Brass Works,

125 FIRST STREET,

Opposite Minna.... San Francisco.

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Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order;

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and VALVES, HYDRAULIC PIPES, NOZZLES and

ROSE COUPLING, Etc., Etc.

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Brass Ship Work, Spikes, Sheathing Nails, Butter

Braces, furnished with dispatch.

Repairs solicited and promptly attended to.

WEED & KINGWELL,

California Brass Works,

125 FIRST STREET,

Opposite Minna.... San Francisco.

Manufactures all kinds of

Brass, Composition, Zinc and Rabbit Metal Castings,

Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order;

also, a Full Assortment of STEAM and WATER COCKS

and VALVES, HYDRAULIC PIPES, NOZZLES and

ROSE COUPLING, Etc., Etc.

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ROSE COUPLING, Etc., Etc.

Brass Ship Work, Spikes, Sheathing Nails, Butter

Braces, furnished with dispatch.

Repairs solicited and promptly attended to.

WEED & KINGWELL,

THE HEBREW

RICHARD RING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY GROCERIES, PRODUCE,

Wines and Liquors, Hay and Grain, etc.

No. 128 and 130 Front street, corner Minna

Opp. the Pacific Foundry, San Francisco.

PRECHT & EGGERS,

DEALERS IN.

Green & Dried Fruits, Nuts, Etc

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET,

San Francisco.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN.

The Crandall Patent Spring Bed is GAINING IN POPULARITY every day. Proved by many hundreds now using them. Received FIRST PREMIUM at late Mechanics' Fair, and State Fairs of 1870-71. Please come and examine them, 988 Market street, San Francisco, and 128 Front street, Sacramento.

Cooley & Green,

Proprietors.

DAVID CONRAD,

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic

Nuts, Fruits, Etc.,

N. W. CORNER

Washington & Front sts., San Francisco.

Orders from the country solicited.

ALONZO GREEN. LEVI MARKLEY.

GREEN & MARKLEY,

GRAIN DEALERS,

202 and 204 DAVIS STREET.

Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

GEORGE SCHULZ. HENRY VON BARGEN.

SCHLTZ & VON BARGEN,

Importers and Dealers in

Wines, Brandies,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Southeast Cor. California and Front streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

BY REASON OF A CERTAIN published notice, and, that the public be informed that Dr. R. E. Cole has left a successor and substitute, who attends to his dental business during Dr. Cole's absence, the following Card will speak for itself.

R. CUTLER, D. D. S.

CARD.

As I intend to leave the city for a few months, I take this opportunity to recommend to my customers and friends my successor, DR. R. CUTLER, as a very able operator and worthy man.

R. E. COLE.

H. J. BOOTH. GRO. W. PRESCOTT. IRVING M. SCOTT.

H. J. BOOTH & CO.

UNION IRON WORKS.

(The Oldest and most extensive Foundry on the Pacific Coast.)

Cor. First and Mission sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Marine, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Quartz Crushing and Amalgamating Machines, Mill Irons, and Brass and Iron Castings of every description made to order.

Steamboat Repairing, Boiler Making, Turning and Finishing executed with dispatch.

Steam Engine and Boiler constantly on hand and for sale.

GEO. W. PRESCOTT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

L U M B E R .

OFFICE,

NO. 39. MARKET STREET,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT, San Francisco,

N. L. DREW, Sacramento.

BROADWAY

U. S. Bonded Warehouse,

Cor. Broadway and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. SCOTT. PROPRIETOR.

G. W. STRONG. W. L. STRONG.

G. W. STRONG & CO.,

Metallurgical Works,

NO. 10 STEVENSON STREET,

Near First. San Francisco.

We purchase Ores, Bullion, etc. Ores worked and Tests made with care. Also, Assays of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin and other Metals.

ORIGINAL PIONEER

HOOP AND CORSET MANUFACTORY,

M. LICHTENSTEIN,

Importer and Manufacturer,

NO. 34 Second street, 2 doors above Jessie,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders promptly attended to. Also, a large supply of Ladies' Underwear constantly on hand.

Come and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Bechfel

in beliebigen Summen auf

New York, Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig,
London, Coeln, Stuttgart,
Paris, Breslau, Carlsruhe,
Hamburg, Posen, Basel,
Bre, Wien, Genf,
Frankfurt, Muenchen, Zurich,
Cassel, Augsburg, Nuernberg, Strasburg

und andere Staede bei

Morris Speier & Co.,
NO. 18. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Second street, Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.

THE BEST LACER BEER

IN THE STATE.

The County supplied at the most reasonable terms.

261 JOHN WIELAND.

DR. N. T. WHITCOMBE,

DENTIST,

205 THIRD STREET, San Francisco.

Tooth filled with fine Gold, Artificial Bone and Platina.

All Plate work made and repaired, of the best material, at the shortest notice and warranted.

None cheaper or better on this Coast. Call and examine specimens.

North Beach and South Park Cars pass the door.

REMOVAL.

JOB M. SEAMANS

311 — 311 MONTGOMERY.

Watches and Jewelry.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES,

Every Style and of handsome material and design.

Ladies and Gentlemen supplied with Costumes.

645 WASHINGTON STREET,

Between Kearny and Montgomery, (up Stairs.)

At very lowest prices.

MRS. L. SIMON. Proprietress.

PIONEER

Paris Steam Scouring and Blanket Cleaning Establishment,

L. M. GAUTIER, 1719 Powell st., San Francisco.

L. M. Gautier has the pleasure to inform families and individuals generally that he has purchased the above establishment, it having been in existence for several years, and the first of the kind in this country. He has added new machinery, which enables him to carry on the business in a superior manner. Blankets, Flannels, Ladies Dresses and Wearing Apparel, Furs, Curtains, Gent's Clothing, etc., etc., of every description scoured and cleaned so as to look as well as new.

Orders through the Post Office promptly executed. Orders called for and delivered without extra charge.

L. M. GAUTIER, Proprietor.

1719 Powell street.

BOXES. 122 Fourth street.

112 Washington st., Benson & Co's Carpet Store.

Metropolitan Market, Market street.

Cor. Sutter & Powell, Hoag's Hall Build.

REMOVAL.

The partnership existing between Cole & Calvert, (Dentists,) has been dissolved, and DR. C. COLE has given up practicing in San Francisco.

DR. CALVERT, Dentist, has removed his office from the southwest corner of Clay and Kearny sts., to 209 GEARY STREET, first door above Stockton.

1719 Powell street.

Opposite the Plaza. San Francisco.

Trusses repaired and newly covered.

GEO. W. PRESCOTT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

L U M B E R .

OFFICE,

NO. 39. MARKET STREET,

GEO. W. PRESCOTT, San Francisco,

N. L. DREW, Sacramento.

BROADWAY

U. S. Bonded Warehouse,

Cor. Broadway and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. SCOTT. PROPRIETOR.

G. W. STRONG. W. L. STRONG.

G. W. STRONG & CO.,

Metallurgical Works,

NO. 10 STEVENSON STREET,

Near First. San Francisco.

We purchase Ores, Bullion, etc. Ores worked and Tests made with care. Also, Assays of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin and other Metals.

ORIGINAL PIONEER

HOOP AND CORSET MANUFACTORY,

M. LICHTENSTEIN,

Importer and Manufacturer,

NO. 34 Second street, 2 doors above Jessie,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders promptly attended to. Also, a large supply of Ladies' Underwear constantly on hand.

Come and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Give us a call.

W. L. STRONG.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE HEBREW.

G. W. DAM. F. H. BRANCHARD.

DAM & BLANCHARD,
320 Montgomery street.

REAL ESTATE
Bought & Sold,
LOANS NEGOTIATED,

Special Attention given to Renting Houses,
And Collecting Rents.

DAM & BLANCHARD.
320 Montgomery street.

DRY GOODS,
CHEAP!

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS
will find the following Specialties worth examining:

100 pieces Steel Gray Dress Goods, 30 cents; value, 75 cents
50 pieces Heavy Table Linen, 50 cents; value, \$1.
50 pieces Heavy 100 Sheetings, 40 cents; value, 65 cents.
50 pieces Heavy 100 Linen, 50 cents; value, \$1.
115 pairs 12-4 Al-Wool Blankets, \$5 per pair.
Blankets Al-Wool White Fannel, 25 cents per yard.
Best French Kid Gloves, \$1.50.

Ladies wishing to favor us with their orders for
SUITS, CLOAKS, etc., can have the advantage of seeing
some Pattern Garments of the very latest and most
elegant design.

TAFFE & CO.,
No. 9 Montgomery street,
Lick House Block.

H. D. JAMESON,
306 Market street, Opposite Treadwell & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Harness Maker.
All kinds of HARNESS on hand and made
to order.
Whips, Curry Combs, Cards, etc., for sale.
Good Work at Fair Prices.

E. F. BUNNELL,
DENTIST,
No. 310 KEARNY ST., San Francisco.

Mr. Contour and other fillings of Gold, also Plate Work
of every kind warranted to fit, all at the lowest prices
according to the quality of the work.

WM. P. HUMPHREYS,
Civil Engineer & Surveyor,
OFFICES:
Nos. 52 and 53 Montgomery street.

Montgomery Block.

WM. BROWNING,
Successor to LOUIS HAUCK & F. MARQUARD,
Dealer in
Fine Old Wines, Brandies,
AND CIGARS,
No. 541 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

W. STRAUB & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WOOD, COAL, CHARCOAL,
Hay and Grain, etc.

1030 Howard Street, Near Sixth, S. F.
Orders can be left at the Hardware Store of Schuster
Bro., Kearny street, near Post.

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case
WAREROOMS
Have Removed

From Kearny Street to

537 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Kearny and Montgomery, Up Stairs.
Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated
Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases
taken in exchange.

A. C. ROYER,
Makes to Order
BOOTS AND SHOES,
635 HOWARD STREET,

Between Second and Third, San Francisco.

After a long experience in this business, I am enabled to
guarantee my customers that I can produce an article
which cannot be surpassed for durability, splendor and
cheapness.

MCNALLY & HAWKINS,

645 MARKET STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

Gas Chandelles, Brackets,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHICH WE SELL AT EASTERN PRICES.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING in all its branches, on the
most reasonable rates. All work warranted.

REMOVAL!

J. F. BROWN,
Book, Job and Card Printer.

Has REMOVED to
No. 534 Commercial st.,
Opposite Miner's Restaurant.

James McVea,
Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer,
935 CLAY STREET, corner Powell.

The undersigned, being resident and engaged at his
business in this city since 1849, begs leave to call the at-
tention of his old friends and the public at large to the fact
that he repairs and manufactures furniture and bedding at
really low rates. Mattresses picked over and made like
new. Please call and convince yourself.

JAMES MCVEA.

HARRY STUHR,
Dealer in
Oysters,

Clams, and all kinds of Shell Fish,
STALLS Nos. 50 and 61 CALIFORNIA MARKET.
Entrance on Summer street.

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Oyster Saloon open until Midnight.
Oysters by the gallon, hundred or basket. Families,
Families, Shipping and Restaurants supplied on most rea-
sonable terms, and at short notice. All orders delivered
free of charge.

Saddlery, Harness, Whips.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
104 and 106 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The largest and most complete stock on the
Pacific Coast.

HOWARD STREET
Wood and Coal Yard,
900 HOWARD ST.,
Near Fifth.

H. FLYNN,
Proprietor.

Constantly on hand, all kinds of Coal, Hard
Wood and Kindling, delivered in any part of the
TERMS CASH.

JOHN A. FULTON,
Contractor for
Driving of Piles,

BRIDGE AND WHARF BUILDING,
OFFICE, 223 SPEAR STREET, near Folsom,
San Francisco.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Palace of Fashion,
N. E. Corner Post and Dupont Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Dresses and Cloaks Made in the latest styles at
LOWEST RATES.

WESTON'S BAKERY,
Wm. Weston, Proprietor,
No. 9 Stockton street, San Francisco.

Bread, Pie and Cakes constantly on hand. Crackers
made fresh, daily and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

Parties and Balls supplied on liberal terms. Orders
promptly attended to.

R. STONE, San Francisco. T. HAYDEN, New York.

STONE & HAYDEN,
Manufacturers, Importers, Wholesale & Retail Dealers

in—

Harness and Saddlery Wares, Whips,

Collars, Saddle Trees,

And all kinds of

Saddlery Hardware, Harness and Patent

Leather and Enameled Cloths.

422 and 424 Battery st., cor. Washington,
San Francisco.

Which has been fitted up in an elegant style.

AT...

317 Kearny street, between Pine and Bush.

For the good qualities of my goods as well as for prompt

serving is my name a perfect guarantee.

P. JOB.

F. GRACIER, J. B. JOHNSON

Manufacturers of

Agricultural, Grist Mill and Wood Working

Machinery.

Hat and Bonnet Block and Pattern Makers,

Ship and Cooper Work, Planing, Basting and Flooring,

Johnson's Patent Friction Premium Hoist.

Job Sawing and Turning done with Dispatch.

S. E. COR. MISSION AND BEALE STREETS, S. F.

H. LIPMAN & BROS.'

GRAND FRUIT STORE,

616 Market st., opposite Grand Hotel.

Domestic and Tropical, fresh and dried

Fruits of every description, can be found at the

above store.

BRANCH FRUIT STORE,

S. E. corner Sixth and Jessie streets, where, also,

the finest Vegetables in the Market can be had.

Goods delivered free of charge to any part

of the city.

MRS. BROCO. FLORIST,

110 Sacramento street.
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

BAY VIEW NURSERY, Cor. Twenty-first Avenue and
J street, South San Francisco.

Boquets Made to Order.

REMOVAL.

A DOLPH NEUBERG HAS REMOVED HIS
SHIRT FACTORY to 431 Montgomery st.,
south of Sacramento, and offers his SHIRTS, of
New York Mills Cotton, made to order at \$3 a piece.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

3 and 5 FRONT STREET, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Pumps, Mining Tools, Cutlery, Nails, Rope,

Powder, Fuse, Shot, and Lead.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast for the

"WORLD" MOWER and MOWER and REAPER, and

"TORNADO" THRESHER.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists.

Orders respectfully solicited.

THE STYLES

For Spring & Summer, 1871

Were Introduced SATURDAY, March 4th,

AT ADAMS'

HAT MANUFACTORY.

ADAMS', the Best and cheapest House

in San Francisco for Hats and Caps. Give him a call,

and judge for yourselves, at

No. 657 Washington st.,

Next door to the Hall of Records.

PAUL FRIEDHOFER,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH,

Manufacturer of all kinds of substantial Wagons

in the most improved and practical style, such as

Brewery, Butchers', Bakers', Express, Grocers', Milk and Business Wagons. Repairing of all kinds

promptly and faithfully executed.

249 FOURTH ST., bet. Howard and Folsom.

Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing, especially with interfering and over reaching horses

San Francisco.

H. C. CIBBONS,
Dr. H. CIBBONS, JUNIOR,

No. 26 Montgomery street,

Opposite the Lick House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Materials and Work Guaranteed.

Southeast corner California and Davis Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AT LOW PRICES.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, and all

work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

ROBERT STEIN,

238 Fifth street, San Francisco.

STEIN'S BAKERY,

At Stein's New Building, 238 FIFTH STREET,

Near Folsom.

Reduced Prices—All of the best quality—Bread,

very large loaf, Five Cents—Pies of all kinds, at only

Fifteen Cents—Cakes of all kinds, at proportionately low

prices.—The Proprietor, being a Practical Baker, and

superintending his own business, can therefore produce a

good article at a low price.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

Die befreide Aufmerksamkeit des Pub-

likums wünschen wir auf unfreie in Lustigkeit

Bücher verpackt geräucherter Lachs zu kosten, der sich besonders zum Verkosten geeignet.

STEIN'S BAKERY, 238 FIFTH STREET,

Near Folsom.

THE HEBREW

COLUMBUS discovered America, but it has been found that the only economical Shoes for children are the celebrated SILVER TIPPED—never wear out at the toe and are worth two pairs without Tops.

All Dealers sell them.

We call the especial attention of our readers, in the city as well as in the country, to the fact that Mr. P. Liesenfeld, No. 571 Market street, is now the sole agent on this Coast for Phelan's celebrated Eureka (new Wine Cushions), and Phelan's new Patent Billiards. Mr. Liesenfeld has also on hand a large stock of billiard utensils of every description, which he will sell at lowest rates. As Mr. Liesenfeld's articles are all warranted to give satisfaction, purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

We call the attention of all those having transactions in real estate to the firm of King & Hart, Business Agents and Real Estate Brokers, 121 Montgomery street, opposite Occidental Hotel. They buy and sell real estate on commission, rent or lease lots, houses and stores, negotiate loans, and buy and sell business interests on most reasonable terms.

These ladies who wish to purchase first-class, and at the same time, low price dry goods, we would advise to make a call at the establishment of Messrs. Phipps & Fleischman, 724 and 726 Montgomery street, opposite Metropolis Theatre. Owing to direct importation and great facilities enjoyed by this firm, they are enabled to sell at really low prices. We would also like to call attention to their immense stock of Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our former Police Judge, E. D. Sawyer, having associated himself with Mr. A. E. Ball, has opened a law office at 419 California street, Hayward's Building. We call the attention of all those having law business to attend to their card in another column.

We would call the especial attention of our readers, especially those in the interior, to the great facilities possessed by Mr. Henry Frank, 217 Commercial street, manufacturer and dealer in Bedding and Furniture, in supplying orders in their line at shortest notice, and lowest rates. We are sure that all those wanting their goods will find it to their interest to give them a call.

It is with pleasure we call the attention of our readers in want of Carpet and Upholstery Goods in every variety, to the card in another column of Mr. Frank G. Edwards, 628, 630 and 632 Clay street, and Nos. 633 and 635 Merchant street. At this establishment the most extensive stock in this city of the above goods, can be found, while at the same time the prices are very reasonable indeed. Orders for fine parlor furniture are filled at shortest notice. Ladies, don't fail to call.

Judge M. Cooney having established himself as Attorney at Law at 636 Clay street, (Court Block, No. 7.) will attend to all law business entrusted to his care in a faithful manner.

A JUST REWARD.—At the late Mechanics' Fair Messrs. Weed & Kingwell, of the California Brass Works, 125 First street, received the gold medal for the best exhibition of brass works. It was a theme, of common remark that the articles manufactured by them excelled all those of other factories in point of utility and finish. Orders sent to them will be filled at shortest notice.

Allen unseres Lesern diene zur Nachricht, daß Herr Bernhard Gattel die Agentur für Gelbenbürgen nach den aus der Anzeige erschienenen europäischen Staaten den Herren Gildemeister, Muecke & Co., No. 109 California Straße, übergeben hat. Die genannten Herren, deren Rechtlichkeit weit bekannt ist, werden alles ausbieten, alle an sie ergehenden Aufträge auf das Promissum auszuführen. Die Agentur des Norddeutschen Lloyd ist von jenen Herren gleichfalls übernommen worden und auch in dieser Beziehung können unsere Leser versichert sein, auf das Beste bedient zu werden.

The best place to find neatly and durably made harness and saddles is the Overland Harness Store, on Sutter street, between Dupont and Kearny streets. Saddles and harness made to order good, cheap and quick.

Costumes of every description can be had at reasonable rates, at Mrs. W. G. Taylor, 708 Montgomery street.

Mr. W. Zehfuss, carpenter and cabinet maker, does all kinds of vanishing, repairing and jobbing in the best manner, and as cheap as possible. Stores and offices fitted up with neatness and dispatch.

The select Dancing Academy of Mr. and Mrs. Drew, corner Fourth and Jessie streets, we recommend to our readers as one of the best Dancing Academies in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Drew are practical teachers and take the greatest pains in instructing their pupils the art of dancing in the shortest period.

Messrs. Deans & Co., No. 92 California Market, importers and wholesale dealers in oysters, sell the same at lower prices than any other business of the line in this city. As the above named gentlemen directly import, they can sell all kinds of Foreign Oysters at the lowest possible rates. Orders promptly attended to.

Mr. Oh. Schmidt, 122 Kearny street, keeps a great choice of the best Chromes, Engravings, Lithographs and Mouldings constantly on hand, which he offers to the public at very moderate charges.

Get your Boots and Shoes of C. & P. Turrell & Co., 419 Clay street. Their great stock enables them to supply all in want of said goods at quickest notice and lowest rates. Dealers in Shoes and Boots should not fail to call on Turrell & Co.

We recommend to all our lady readers the new Hair Emporium of Miss W. Lawton, 310 Post street, where a large assortment of Braids, Curles, Chignons, etc., will be found at moderate prices.

L. PLEGE,
HATTER,
No. 731 CLAY STREET, first Hat Store
above Kearny.

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO HIS friends and the public in general that he has bought out his former partner, and that he will continue the business, which has been carried under the firm of CONTE & L. PLEGE, under his own name.

Always on hand, at very large variety of hats of every description, at lowest rates.

New Advertisements.

Agentur
der
Post-Anweisungen
für
Geldsendungen

Deutschland,
Holland,
Dänemark,
Schweden,
Norwegen,
Lugemburg,
wie die
Agentur für Passagescheine
per Dampfer des
Norddeutschen Lloyd
und
Agentur des
Norddeutschen Lloyd
(Westküste Linie)
habe ich am heutigen Tage den Herren
Gildemeister, Muecke & Co.
abgerufen.

San Francisco, den 20. Januar 1871
Bernhard Gattel.

Unter Bezugnahme auf Objekte bringen wir hiermit ins Anzeige, daß die Agentur des „Norddeutschen Lloyd“ noch in ihrer Office

Office des R. und R. Österreich-Ungarischen Consulates.

109 California Straße,
Sabath, Gde von David Straße, eine Treppe hoch,
verlegt ist.

Die damit verbundenen Geschäft werden von uns in seitlicher prompter Weise fortgeführt werden.

Gildemeister, Muecke & Co.,

109 California Straße.

Office des R. und R. Österreich-Ungarischen Consulates.

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Jan 26, 1872.

THE HEBREW.

Platt's New Music Hall
Großer Ball

— von —
John Alvers. Band.
unter Leitung des Herrn Directors John Alvers.

Jedem Sonntag Abend.

Eintritt 25 Cents. | Damen frei.

Es darf ergeben, ein

Stück ergeben, ein

Giegfried & Lohse.

Dampf-Kessel-Fabrik

— von —
Jas. H. Shantz.

Rathgeber von —

D. McDonald.

Damselflie werden auf Bezahlung angefordert und repariert

und für jede und billige Arbeit garantiiert.

All Waren von Fleisch-Gebeten werden befragt und

prompt angedient.

Wechsel- und Passage-

Geschäft.

Geldsendungen

in beliebigen Summen

aus allen Wägen in

Deutschland, Dänemark, Norwegen, Schweden, Kur-

emburg, u. s. w.,

durch die deutsche Postverbindung über

per Wechsel.

Erbschaften collectirt, — Vollmachten

ausgestellt u. s. w.

Debets vom Lande prompt ausgeföhrt.

Geo. Claussenius.

No. 231 Montgomery Straße, (Stevenson Blvd)

Hamburg und San Francisco.

Hamburg-Amerikanische Packetfahrt-

Aktien-Gesellschaft.

Westindische Linie.

No. 24, eines jeden Monats wird einer

der folgenden an der Giebel erbaute, mit den

neuesten und besten Methoden verfehneten, und den

neuesten und besten Methoden verfe

THE HEBREW.

ENTERPRISE SAWING AND PLANING MILL.

D. A. MACDONALD,
JOHN MCINTYRE,
H. CHAPMAN.

D. A. MACDONALD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sashes, Blinds and Mouldings
217 to 225 Spear street.

218 to 226 Steuart street.

between Howard and Polson, San Francisco.

Finishing Work for Building, constantly on hand
and got up to order.

REMOVAL.

JOHN KEHOE,
Metal Roofer, Tin and
Sheet Iron Worker,
18 SUTTER STREET, Below Montgomery

ROOFING DONE AT LOW RATES, AND
PROMPTLY.

my 29

C. H. ISRAELSKY & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dairy Produce, Poultry, Eggs,

Butter, Cheese, Etc.

NOS. 81 and 82 CALIFORNIA MARKET,
San Francisco.

Goods delivered free of charge. Prompt attention
paid to country orders. Consignments solicited

C. C. ALLEN,

Manufacturer of

Bird Cages, Wire Stands, Sand

and Coal Screens,

And all kinds of WIRE WORK, made to order at the
shortest notice.

In Korb's Brick Building, 437 Brannan st.

Bet. Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

G. W. SWAN & CO.,

UNION BOX FACTORY,

No. 114 and 116 Spear street.

Between Mission and Howard, San Francisco.

Boxes of all kinds made with Neatness and Dispatch.

Dovetailing by Machinery a specialty.

The attention of Bankers, Brokers and others is called
to our new and superior style of COIN TRAYS and COIN
BOXES, dovetailed by machinery.

C. Mayes,

...DEALER IN...

Oysters, Clams

AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH.

tells Nos. 40, 41 and 42 California Market,

Entrance on California street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels
and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters
cooked and served from 6 A.M. to 12 P.M. every day.

W. C. DOANE,

Successor to WARREN & CO.,

Importer, and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

SHELL OYSTERS.

Fresh Oysters received daily.

STALL NO. 94 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

THE PIONEER SHOW CARD WRITER.

WM. McDOWELL,

HAS REMOVED FROM 502 MONTGOMERY

street to No. 7 Geary street, Junction of

Geary, Market and Kearny streets.

Give him a call.

The Year: 1872.

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY AND ALL

things have become new at PROFESSOR H. R.

SMITH'S Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Dressing

Establishment, 740 Market street, Opposite Bancroft's

Building, San Francisco. By the Professors

they have come to the most popular firm. He is

always in readiness to attend his Ladies and Gentlemen

customers, and the public in general, in displaying his

profession in Shampooing, Cutting and Dressing the

Hair, and all the various styles of Hair.

He is a moderate charge, and the time.

The Professor keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Artificial Hair

Work of every description and of the latest style,

Whether am Real. Also, a hair-dye, of his own

invention, and many preparations of the best in

the world. Numerous in this city can testify to its

perfection.

Should any lady be in possession of hair that has be-

come faded, or has lost its luster, restore the same to its

original color at a moderate charge.

Particular stains taken in cutting children's hair.

Open from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. Saturdays till 11:30 P.M.

No business transacted on Sundays.

CHAS. PROSCH,

Teacher of Drawing and Painting

In Oils and Water Colors.

Graduate of the Dusseldorf Academy.

JOHN JESUS, AND SIXTH STREETS.

Opposite to the California Market.

REMOVAL.

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W. W. WALMSLEY,
Plumber & Gas Fitter,
Importer and Dealer in

Gas Fixtures and Plumbers Supplies,
915 Market street, SAN FRANCISCO.

And Manufacturer of

Artesian Well and Hydraulic Pipes.

I. H. HAM & CO.,
PRODUCE, FRUIT, AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 324 Davis street, near Washington,
SAN FRANCISCO.

COVENANTS SOLICITED.

J. H. O'BRIEN & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in all kinds of
Gas Fixtures

AND PLUMBING GOODS,

No. 22 Post street, College Building
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Lambert, Palmer & Co.,

WOOL

— AND —

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 39 Market street, and 3 Spear street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Agents for the Stockton Woolen Mills.

F. DODGE,
Contractor for Raising & Moving Buildings

No. 669 Mission street,

Between Second and Third, San Francisco.

Residence, 917 McAllister street.

117 SUTTER ST. 117

Mrs. E. VANDUYNE,
Fancy and Staple Goods,
TRIMMINGS,

Berlin and Zephyr Worsted, Worsted
Goods, Sewing and Machine Silks,

Family Sewing by Wheeler & Wilson's Machine, SAN FRANCISCO.

B. J. SHAY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Office, No. 301 Montgomery Street.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of REAL
ESTATE of every description, on commission.

CEO. P. KNOWLES,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

EASTERN PINE, SUGAR PINE,
White Cedar, Puget Sound and Redwood
LUMBER.

8. E. corner Mission and Mason streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Risdon Iron and Locomotive Works!

W. H. TAYLOR, JOSEPH MOORE,
President, Superintendent.

CORNER BEALE AND HOWARD STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture Steam Engines, Quartz and
Flour Mill Machinery, Chilled Car Wheels. The
only Foundry on this Coast. Mining, Derrick and
Water Wheels, all of the latest and most im-
proved description. Boiler and Sheet Iron Work
made at the shortest notice.

The B. L. and L. Works, being guided by a large
experience in older shops, have spared no expense
in providing the choicest of tools, and have built
their works best suited to this country trade,
and feel confident in offering to customers better
work, at LOWER RATES, than can be obtained
elsewhere.

The machinery for making HYDRAULIC PIPE
has been made by themselves; have turned out
upward of 100,000 feet of pipe of various sizes in
the last year, and upward of 1,000 feet per day of
30-in. pipe, thicknesses varying from No. 14 to 3-in.
strength, pressures as high as 900 feet of water.

The facility for Asphalting the Pipe are per-
fect, and effectually prevents rust or wasting.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY having
purchased the Building of the PACIFIC INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

422 California street.

they have removed their office from No. 413 Mont-
gomery street to the above locality.

W. H. JOHNSON,

General Agent.

SMITH & BURLINGAME,

Carpenters and Builders,

No. 602 Howard street,

Near Third, San Francisco.

Stores and Dwellings fitted up in the best style,
and on the most reasonable terms.—Jobbing
promptly attended to.

DR. ECKEL,
Homeopathic Physician,
SIXTH AND GREGORY STREETS,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 325, Geary street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

P. MERRILL,
CALIFORNIA CARPET-BEATING
MACHINE,
FIFTH STREET, Corner of Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The CALIFORNIA CARPET BEATING MACHINE has
been in successful operation at the corner of Fifth
and Market streets, over three years, and has proved
its superiority over all others for cleansing carpets well;
without the slightest injury to the fabric.

A new model of the machine was on exhibition
at the Mechanics' Fair, where the manner
of working was fully shown. The carpet is
cleaned by being beaten with a set of hickory
sticks, about four feet long, which strike fairly
fast as in beating by hand, being much easier on
the carpet than the old machines with the loops
on a rotary, as that has a tendency to wear
the carpet, by dragging, each time it strikes the carpet.

COMMERCIAL

Steam Printing House

FRANCIS, VALENTINE & CO., Proprietors,
NO. 517 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE!! FIRE!!
JOHN R. SIMS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Fireproof Doors, Window-Blinds, Shutters
BURGLAR-PROOF

Bank Vaults and Safes

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS AND BEAMS,

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON RAILINGS,
Balconies, Stairs, Gratings, Tie Bands, An-
chors, and other Architectural Iron Work, at
the old stand, established in 1853, by the present pro-
prietor.

OREGON STREET,

Between Jackson, Washington, Front, and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders from the Interior, Oregon and Wash-
ington Territory, or any place on the Pacific Coast,
will be promptly and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage
of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit
it in the future.

For the information of strangers, he would say
that he feels confident that his experience in his
particular calling is surpassed by none on this
Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every
town in California, Oregon, Victoria, and San-
dwich Island, to be seen on some of the best
buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

Also a very large lot of Shutters and Shutters,
of various dimensions, all for sale at very low rates.
N. B.—Mr. E. M. Burrow, of Portland, will make
contracts for Iron Work, in my name.

Messrs. DELATOUR & CO.,

....THE....

Star Decorators

Have on Hand

A NEW STYLE OF DECORATIONS

For further particulars inquire at PLATT'S
MURKIN HALL, PIPER & CO.

**PRICE'S
CARVERS!**

They are sent all over the world.

REMOVED TO...

No. 415 Kearny street,

Between Pine and California.

J. McINNIS,

ASPHALTUM & MASTIC ROOFER

955 Folsom street,

Corner Sixth, San Francisco.

Repairing of all kinds of Roofs promptly attended to.

Charges moderate.

Send your orders.

THE UNION PACIFIC

Salt Company,

Importers and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC SALT,

No. 218 Sacramento Street,

Between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

Prompt attention paid to orders.

Liverpool, San Quentin, Carmen Island, Los

Angles, and other kinds of Salt constantly on hand.

Dairy, Packing and Table Salt, put up to suit the trade.

All orders must be directed to

MR. JOHN BARTON, Manager.

GEO. W. MILLER,

[Late with J. C. Meusorfer.]

WOULD INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC
that he has opened a fashionable Gent's and Chil-
dren's

DRUG STORE,

NO. 303 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Where he will compete with the cheapest and best assort-
ment of articles known in this city.

GEO. W. MILLER, (Mead House,

303 Montgomery st., Mead House,

and the best and most reliable house in the city.

His business will be conducted in a

most judicious and judicious manner.

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